

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

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| CHRISTOPHER DARRELL JONES | § | |
| (Dallas Cty. Jail Bookin No. 17009234), | § | |
| | § | |
| Petitioner, | § | |
| | § | |
| V. | § | No. 3:17-cv-2770-C-BN |
| | § | |
| THE STATE OF TEXAS, ET AL., | § | |
| | § | |
| Respondents. | § | |

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Petitioner Christopher Darrell Jones, a pretrial detainee at the Dallas County jail, has filed a *pro se* application for a writ of habeas corpus, docketed as one under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. *See* Dkt. No. 3. This resulting action has been referred to the undersigned United States magistrate judge for pretrial management under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference from Senior U.S. District Judge Sam R. Cummings. For the reasons explained below, the Court should dismiss the application, under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, without prejudice to Jones's right to pursue his state court remedies. And, for similar reasons, Jones is also not entitled to relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 at this time.

Applicable Background

The habeas application and state-court records reflect that Jones is currently detained pretrial, charged with indecency with a child, that Jones made his preliminary initial appearance on February 19, 2017 (the day he was arrested), and

that he has been appointed counsel. *See State v. Jones*, No. F17-52367 (282nd Jud. Dist. Ct., Dallas Cty., Tex.). The application filed in this Court lodges complaints concerning the speediness of the state-criminal proceedings and the effectiveness of the court-appointed attorney's representation. *See* Dkt. No. 3.

Legal Standards and Analysis

A petitioner must fully exhaust state remedies before seeking federal habeas relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). This entails submitting the factual and legal basis of any claim to the highest available state court for review in a procedurally correct manner. *See Satterwhite v. Lynaugh*, 886 F.2d 90, 92-93 (5th Cir. 1989); *see also Nickleson v. Stephens*, 803 F.3d 748, 753 (5th Cir. 2015) (“The exhaustion doctrine demands more than allusions in state court to facts or legal issues that might be comprehended within a later federal habeas petition. The exhaustion doctrine is based on comity between state and federal courts, respect for the integrity of state court procedures, and ‘a desire to protect the state courts’ role in the enforcement of federal law.” (quoting *Castille v. Peoples*, 489 U.S. 346, 349 (1989) (in turn quoting *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 518 (1982)))). In Texas, a prisoner must present his claims to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals (the “CCA”) in a petition for discretionary review or an application for state post-conviction relief. *See Bautista v. McCotter*, 793 F.2d 109, 110 (5th Cir. 1986).

Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, a district court may summarily dismiss a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas application “if it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to it that the petitioner is not entitled

to relief in the district court.” *Id.*

This rule differentiates habeas cases from other civil cases with respect to *sua sponte* consideration of affirmative defenses. The district court has the power under Rule 4 to examine and dismiss frivolous habeas petitions prior to any answer or other pleading by the state. This power is rooted in “the duty of the court to screen out frivolous applications and eliminate the burden that would be placed on the respondent by ordering an unnecessary answer.”

Kiser v. Johnson, 163 F.3d 326, 328 (5th Cir. 1999) (quoting 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254 Rule 4 Advisory Committee Notes); *see Rodriguez v. Dretke*, No. 5:04-cv-28-C, 2004 WL 1119704, at *1 (N.D. Tex. May 17, 2004) (applying Rule 4 prior to the filing of an answer where this “Court [was] of the opinion that [the petitioner] has failed to exhaust his state court remedies” (citing *Kiser*)); *see also Magouirk v. Phillips*, 144 F.3d 348, 357 (5th Cir. 1998) (“Failure to exhaust is not a jurisdictional defect. Failure to exhaust is an affirmative defense that may be waived by the state’s failure to rely upon the doctrine. And yet there is no doubt that a federal court may raise *sua sponte* a petitioner’s failure to exhaust state law remedies and apply that doctrine to bar federal litigation of petitioner’s claims until exhaustion is complete.” (citations omitted)); *Dispensa v. Lynaugh*, 847 F.2d 211, 217 (5th Cir. 1988) (“This requirement, that a petitioner who seeks federal redress must first seek relief in state courts and thus exhaust his state remedies, is not a jurisdictional prerequisite, but a prudential policy based on concerns for federalism.” (citations omitted)).

Jones’s construed Section 2254 habeas petition reveals that he has not fully exhausted applicable state court remedies by obtaining a decision from the CCA prior to filing a habeas application in this Court. He therefore has failed to exhaust his state

remedies, and his Section 2254 petition should be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 4.

Similarly, under the Court's obligation to "liberally construe" *pro se* filings "with all possible deference," *Muthukumar v. Univ. of Tex. at Dallas*, No. 3:10-cv-115-B, 2010 WL 5287530, at *2 (N.D. Tex. Dec. 27, 2010) (citing *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972)), the undersigned further notes that, because Jones is still awaiting trial and has neither presented his claims to the CCA nor shown that he should be excused from that requirement, the Court should not, at this time, derail his state-criminal proceedings by considering whether he is entitled to habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

"A state pretrial detainee is entitled to raise constitutional claims in a federal habeas proceeding under § 2241 if two requirements are satisfied." *Ray v. Quarterman*, No. 3:06-cv-850-L, at *1 (N.D. Tex. July 24, 2006), *rec. accepted*, 2006 WL 2844129 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 29, 2006). Jones's incarceration in the Dallas County jail satisfies the initial "in custody" requirement. *See id.* But he must also exhaust "his available state remedies." *Id.* at *1 & n.1 (explaining that, "[d]espite the absence of an exhaustion requirement in the statutory language of § 2241, the courts have developed an exhaustion doctrine, holding that federal courts should abstain from the exercise of jurisdiction until the issues are resolved in state court"; citing *Dickerson v. Louisiana*, 816 F.2d 220, 225 (5th Cir. 1987); *Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Ct of Ky.*, 410 U.S. 484, 489-92 (1973)).

State remedies are ordinarily not considered exhausted so long as the petitioner may effectively present his claims to the state courts by an

currently available and adequate procedure. *Braden*, 410 U.S. at 489. This entails submitting the factual and legal basis of any claim to the highest available state court for review. *Carter v. Estelle*, 677 F.2d 427, 443 (5th Cir. 1982). A Texas pretrial detainee must present his claim to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. *See Deters v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 789, 795 (5th Cir. 1993); *Richardson v. Procnier*, 762 F.2d 429, 432 (5th Cir. 1985).

A petitioner may be excused from the exhaustion requirement only if he can show “exceptional circumstances of peculiar urgency.” *Deters*, 985 F.2d at 795. Absent exceptional circumstances, a pre-trial detainee may not adjudicate the merits of his claims before a judgment of conviction has been entered by a state court. *Braden*, 410 U.S. at 489.

Id.; *see also Braden*, 410 U.S. at 493 (“Derailment of a pending state proceeding by an attempt to litigate constitutional defenses prematurely in federal court” is not allowed.).

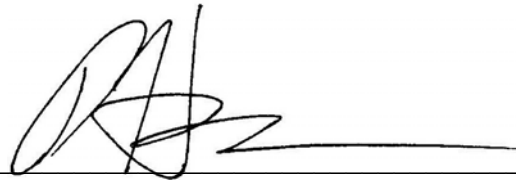
Recommendation

Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court should dismiss Jones’s 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas application without prejudice to his right to pursue – and fully and properly exhaust – his state court remedies.

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge’s findings, conclusions, and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by

reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: October 12, 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. Horan', written over a horizontal line.

DAVID L. HORAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE